Markhams

METHODE,

OR

EPITOME.

1037.a
1
5 25

WHEREIN IS SHEWED his approued Remedies for all Diſeaſes whatſoeuer, incident to Horſes, and they almoſt 300. all cured with twelue medicines only, not of twelue pence coſt, and to be got commonly euery where.

ALSO FOR CVRING OF all Oxen, Kine, Buls, Calues, Sheepe, Lambs, Goats, Swine, Dogs of all kinde, Conies, all ſorts of Poultrie, all Water-fowle, as Geeſe, Ducks, Swans, and the like, Pigeons, all ſinging Birds, Hawkes of all kinde; and other Creatures ſeruiceable for the vſe of man.

Diuided into twelue generall Points or Heads.

By GERVAS MARRHAM, *Gentleman.*

The third Edition corrected by the Author.

Printed at London by *I. H.* for *Roger Iackſon*, and are to be ſold at his ſhop right againſt the Conduit in *Fleet-ſtreet.* 1623.

METHODE,
OR
EPITOME.

WHEREIN IS SHEWED
his approved Remedies for all Diseases whatsoever, incident to Horse, and they almost 300. all cured with twelve medicines only, not of dividing pence asunder, and to be got commonly every where.

ALSO, FOR CURING OF all Oxen, Kine, Bulls, Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Goats, Swine, Dogs of all kinds, Conies, all sorts of Poultrie, all Water-fowls, as Geese, Ducks, Swans, and the like, Pigeons, all flying Birds, Hawks of all kinds, and other Creatures serviceable for the use of man.

By GERVAS MARKHAM, Gentleman.

Printed at London by A.M. for Roger Jackson, and are to be sold at his shop right against the Conduit in Fleet-street. 1625.

TO THE RIGHT VVORSHIPFVLL AND his most deare respected friend, *Maister* IOHN MASSY of Codington in Cheshire.

GOod Sir, He that much doth, may much miscarie, because danger euer is the Companion with labour: and in these daies mens braines are so sickly and subiect to take surfeits, especially where either the feast is (in their owne conceits) too full, or the dishes not drest answerable to their stomacks, that, to be a Cooke to please all mens varieties,

were to ascribe a cunning hardly bestowed vpon Angels; from which consideration I haue beene many times induced to haue obscured this small and inrespected Epitome, as willing to hold from mistaking mindes, (which poyson with false construction) a benefit so good and certaine, as I know they will be fruitfull in diuulging my dispraise, and finding knots in smooth rushes, adding to my Title, vaine prate and ostentation; But by many of my better friends, and some whose approued wisdomes are worthy, and some whose knowne loues do and euer shall gouerne me, I am inforced to disesteeme the vaine battery of the enuious, and boldly publish this Treatise, which I doubt not but will

be

be a generall good to all the whole Kingdome, for whose seruice I was only created. As for your worthy selfe, who was the first that euer beheld it, and to whose hands it flew before it had taken any perfit or true forme, as knowing how able you were both to iudge of the defects, and to crowne the perfections, not a Gentleman in this Kingdome of your ranke going one step before you, either in loue or knowledge of Horsemanship: To whom I say, but you, should I send this my last Infant, to be nourished and defended, since it pleased you to accept it with much loue, when it was vnlikely of life any where but in your bosome? Then worthy Sir, let me beseech you to take it to Protecti-

on, and whilst nothing but enuie assaults it, be you its constant guardian; But when either a stronger or better skill proues it vaine, then leaue it againe to my selfe, and we wil both die inrespected; till when (which will not bee whilst any thing is) at least not whilst Men ride on Horsebacke, I will euer rest a faithfull and true Cabanet, full of your Goodnes.

GERVASE MARKHAM.

To the old and new *Readers.*

THis is an Age (gentle reader) of much inquiſition and examination of mens printed workes: neither is it in my conceit either vnreaſonable or vnneceſſary that men ſhould giue account for their labours, eſpecially where they make the world beleeue they doe the world a particular profit, for otherwiſe the world might come to bee coſened: Therfore for my ſelfe, thus me thinkes I heare the world ſay: Sir, why loade you thus both mens mindes and the Booke-ſellers ſtalls with ſuch change and varietie of Bookes, all vpon one ſubject, as if men were ti

to your readings? Me thinks the little pamphlet you firſt publiſht, might haue giuen ſatisfaction; To this I anſwer: That Pamphlet was the milke of my firſt experience, drawne, not to nouriſh the world, but to giue a little ſatisfaction to a noble Kinſman I had, from whom a very corrupt copy was ſtolne, and put to printing without my knowledge; ſo that to ſhield both mine owne ſhame and the bookes, I was compeld to put it forth in that manner as it went, and then, many judicious Gentlemen in the ſame Art found fault in the briefeneſſe thereof, ſaying that the ſcanting of my rules tooke away much ſatisfaction from the young Scholler, and that there was a lameneſs therein, becauſe I had not handled the whole members of the Art, but here a finger and there a toe, as I was led by mine owne fancie. Hence it came I writ the great Booke *Caualarice*, and in it omitted nothing in my knowledge appertinent to Horſemanſhip: but by reaſon

ſon of a too greedy and haſtie Booke-ſeller, and the diſtributing of the worke into the hands of many Printers, it was not only exceeding falſely printed, but alſo moſt part of the booke of cures left out, which was ſuch a maime to the Booke, that I was many yeares ſtird vp by my friends to repaire that errour; which I did by writing that Booke intituled the *Maſter-peece*, wherein I haue ſet downe euery diſeaſe, and euery medicine, ſo full and ſo exactly that there is not a Farrier in this Kingdome, which knowes a medicine for any diſeaſe, which is true and good indeed, but I will finde the ſubſtance thereof in that booke: yet this booke did not ſatisfie my friends, for they ſaid though it were a worke right good and neceſſary, yet the greatneſſe of the booke and the great price thereof, depriued poore men of the benefit; and that the multiplicitie of the medicines, and the coſt of the ingredients, were ſuch as poore men ſtood amazed at, and found that

their beasts perish before they could compasse that should cure them: from whence onely I haue with much labour and experience found out the Contents of this Booke, where with twelue medicines, not of twelue-pence cost, and to be got commonly euery where, I will cure all the diseases that are in Horses, whatsoeuer, and they almost 200. This Booke I hope the price will not hinder, for it is determined onely for the good of the needfull, to whose vse if it proue as fortunate as it is faithfully and iustly set downe, they will haue cause to praise God and loue mee.

Iohn: Sibs
an apothecary

GERVASE MARKHAM.

A briefe Table, shewing the Contents of the twelue Points handled in this Booke.

THe first Point sheweth the Character or nature of the Horse; and how the Horse, being subiect almost to 300. diseases, yet all may be cured by twelue medicines, and commonly to be gotten. Fol. 3. &c.

The second Point containeth the rarest Medicine that euer was found out for Horses, from Fol. 21. to 24

The third Point sheweth the nature of the Oxe, the Cowe, Bull, and Calfe, and how to cure all the diseases incident to them with seuen medicines, from Fol. 24. to 33

The fourth Point sheweth the nature of Sheepe, and how to cure all the diseases in them with six medicines, from Fol. 33. to 39.

The fift Point shewes the nature of Goats, and how to cure all the diseases in them with two medicines, as from Fol. 39. to 42.

The sixt Point sheweth the nature of Swine, and how to cure all diseases in them with three medicines, from Fol. 42. to 46.

The seuenth Point sheweth the nature of all kinde of Dogs, and how to cure all the diseases

in them with 3. medicines only, frō fol. 46. to 51.

The eight Point sheweth the nature of Hares *and* Conies, *and how to cure all the diseases in them with one only medicine, from Fol. 51. to 54.*

The ninth Point sheweth the nature of all sorts of Poultry, as Cockes, Hens, Capons, Chickens, Turkies, Pecocks, Phesants, Partriges, Quailes, Cranes, House-doues, Stock-doues, Turtle-doues, *and the like, and how to cure all the diseases in them with foure medicines, from Fol. 54. to* 59.

The tenth Point sheweth the nature of all water-fowle, *as* Swans, Geese, Duckes, Tayles, Widgions, Sheldrakes, Plouers, Herns, Puets, Bitters, Gulles, *and such like, and how to cure the diseases in them with one medicine only, from Fol. 57. to* 61.

The eleuenth Point sheweth the nature of all singing and whistling Birds, as Nightingale, Robbin, Bulfinch, Linnet, *solitary* Sparrow, Gold-finch, Miskin, Spinke, Canary-bird, Calander, Black-bird, Throstle, Cordiall, Larke, *and such like, and how to cure all the diseases in them with three medicines, as from Fol. 61. to* 67.

The twelft and last Point sheweth the Character and nature of all sorts of Hawkes, *and how to cure all the diseases in them with 6. medicines only, as from Fol. 67. to* 77.

And concludeth with the nature of Red *and* Fallow Deere. A

A BRIEFE PREFACE of the Nature of the *Horse*.

A Horse, of all the vnreasonable creatures vpon the earth, is of the greatest vnderstanding, hauing in them (as the Schoolemen affirme) a certaine naturall instinct, not only of the knowledge of their riders, and keepers, but also of their owne generation and descent, knowing their Sires, and Dams, in such wise that they will refuse (as *Pliny* saith) to couple or ingender with them: they are also of all creatures, the aptest to learne any motion, and the readiest to obey their teachers, hauing a greater loue to exercise than any other beast. They are of infinite great courage and valour, taking an exceeding delight in the warres, and (as some Schoole-men affirme) haue a certaine foreknowledge of battell, and will prepare themselues man-like for the same. They will mourne for the losse, or deaths of their Maisters, and are so apt to endure labour, that it is written of the horses of the *Samarrans*, that

that they would gallop a hundred and fifty miles end-wayes, without reſt or ſtay: they are naturally of long life, and by choice keeping, haue beene brought to ſumme vp fifty yeares; but for thirty yeares it is much ordinary. The Mares are leſſe liued, as till twenty, or fiue and twenty at the moſt. They are of all beaſts the moſt beautifull of ſhape, they are fit for the ſaddle at foure yeares of age, for the warres at ſix, for the race at eight, and for hunting, or for extreame matches, at ten or eleuen: the females beare their Foales full eleuen months, and foale in the twelfth: the beſt time for their ingendring is *March*, at the increaſe of the *Moone*, or in the middle part thereof, and the Mare foaleth her foale ſtanding: they are ſuppoſed to be ſo louing and kinde to their generation, that if a foale loſe the dam, yet the other Mares which are milch, will of their owne accord lend their teats, and feede or nurſe vp the orphan foale. Horſes are ſubject to more diſeaſes then any other beaſt, for they haue full as many as belong to a man; and yet notwithſtanding, all thoſe diſeaſes may bee cured by twelue medicines only, as you ſhall finde by reading of the ſequell which followeth.

How

How to cure all the infirmities in Horſes, either inward, or outward, with *twelue Medicines only, and all not worth twelue-pence.*

The firſt point.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the firſt medicine following.

All Feuers in generall.
The peſtilence.
A horſe taken.
The falling euill.
The palſey, or ſhaking euill.
The night Mare.
Hyde-bound.
All conſumptions.
The breſt griefe.
The anticor.
All tyrednesſe.
The lothing of meat.
Caſting out of drink.
All ſurfeits.
The hungry euill.
Sicke liuer.
Sicke gall.
Sicke ſpleene.
Sicke kidneys.
The yellowes.
The dropſie.
Coſtiuenesſe in the body.
The Bots.
All wormes.
Piſſing bloud.
The mattering yard.
Shedding of the ſeed.
Falling of the yard.
Eating of hens dung.
The falling of the creſt.

The first Medicine.

IF the horſe haue bin brought weake by ſicknes, and that you finde it proceedeth from ſome inward infection, or corruption of bloud, you ſhall giue him in the morning faſting, two ſpoonefuls of the powders of *Diapente*, well brewed & toſt to & fro in a pinte of ſweet wine, as Muskadine, or Malmſey, and then ride or walke him vp and downe in the *Sun* an houre after: then ſet him vp very warme in the ſtable, and let him faſt an houre, & thē giue him ſuch prouender as he will eat, and his hay ſprinkled with a little water: But if his ſicknes proceed from any cold cauſe, as from ouer-riding, & too ſudden cooling, or from waſhing when he was hot, or ſuch like, then you ſhall giue the ſame quantity of *Diapente* in *Sacke*, or other hot wine, in the ſame manner, as aforeſaid: But if his ſicknes be leſſe contagious, or that *wine* is not ready to be had, then you ſhall giue the ſame quantity of the foreſaid powder, either in a quart of ſtrong *Ale*, or a quart of ſtrong *Beere*, obſeruing all the inſtructions formerly declared. Now for this powder which is called *Diapente*, or (of ſome) *Horſe Methridate*, becauſe

becauſe it is a generall *Antidote* or preſeruatiue againſt all poyſonous infection, you ſhall make it in this manner. Take of *Ariſtolochia rotunda*, of *Gentiana*, of *Mirrhe*, of *Bachilauri*, and of *Ebori*, of each a like quantity, beat them all together in a morter, to a very fine powder, and then ſearſe it till not any groſſnes be left, and then keepe it either in a cloſe pot, or in a bladder, and vſe it as before ſaid, when you ſhall haue occaſion, and obſerue to doe it diuers mornings together, if the ſickneſſe be violent. Now for as much as this powder, may many times bee wanting, or at leaſt hard to come by on the ſudden, therefore in caſe of ſuch extremity you ſhall take a good handfull of *Cellandine*, roots and leaues and all, and hauing pickt and cleanſed them, you ſhall take of *Wormewood*, and of *Rue*, of each halfe an handfull, boyle theſe in a pottle of ſtrong *Ale* or *Beere*, till a full halfe be conſumed, then ſtraine it, and preſſe the herbs exceedingly, and then diſſolue into the drinke almoſt halfe a pound of ſweete butter, and an ounce and a halfe of the beſt *Treacle*: and being no more but lukewarme, giue it the horſe to drinke in the morning faſting, and ride or walke him an

houre after it, then ſet him vp warme, and let him faſt another houre, then giue him meat as aforeſaid: and do thus diuers mornings according to the greatnes of his ſicknes. Now in this cure, you muſt by no meanes forgetto let the horſe bloud in the neck-veine, an houre or two before you giue him the firſt drinke, and let him bleed till you ſee the corrupt bloud change and begin to looke pure, to know which, you ſhall ſaue the firſt bloud, & the laſt bloud, in two ſaucers, & as they coole, they wil eaſily ſhew you the difference Now if your horſe happen to fall ſuddenly ſicke vnder you, as you trauell, when there is no Towne nor helpe neere you, then you ſhall preſently light from his back, & with a ſharp pointed knife, or bodkin, or for want of both, with a ſtrong pointed tag, you ſhall prick him in the roofe of the mouth amongſt the bars, ſomwhat neere to his vppermoſt teeth, and make him bleed wel, walking him forward, and ſuffering him to champe and eat his own bloud, which is very wholeſome, and almoſt a preſent cure: now if the bloud ſtanch of it ſelfe (as commonly it will) then you ſhall preſently piſſe in his mouth, & ſo ride him with all gentlenes and eaſe homeward,

ward, and being ſet vp warme, waſh his mouth and noſtrils with vineger, and the next morning let him bloud in the neck-veine, & giue him either of the drenches before preſcribed, & no doubt but you may hold on your journey without danger. Now if in the pricking of the horſe in the mouth, you either ſtrike your knife too deepe, or elſe cut the veine in ſunder, whereby you cannot ſtanch the bloud (as it many times hapneth) in this caſe you ſhall put ſome big round peece of wood into the horſes mouth (to keepe him from biting) & then take a little of the fine downe of a *Hares* skin, or a *Conies* skin, or (for want of them) the fine lint of any wollen cloth, and hold it hard to the wound, & it will ſtanch it, neither will it be lickt away with the horſes tongue.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond Medicine following.

All head-ach.
All frenzie.
The lethargie.
The ſtaggers.
The poſſe.
All colds.
All coughes, or wet or dry.
All ſhortnes of breath
Broken winde.
Rotten lungs.
The Glanders.
Mourning of the chyne.
Laxe, or looſenes.
The bloudy flixe.

The second Medicine.

FOr any of these diseases of the head, or lungs, or other parts by them offended, you shal in any wise first let the horse bloud in the neck-veine, and let him bleed exceeding well, that is to say, till you see the bloud change, & that corruption come to pureneſſe, then ſtanch the veine, and take of *Aſſafetida* as much as a *haſell-nut*, and diſſolue it in a ſaucer full of ſtrong wine-vineger, and then take fine flaxe hurds and dip them therein, and then ſtop the same hard into the horſes eares, and with a needle and a thred ſtich the tips of the horſes eares together, to keepe the medicine in from ſhaking forth: then take of the white cankerous *moſſe*, which growes vpon an old *oake-pale*, or other *oake-wood*, a good handfull or more, and boyle it in a pottle of new milke till one halfe be conſumed, then ſtraine it, and preſſe the *moſſe* exceedingly and being luke warme, giue it the horſe to drinke faſting in the morning, and ride or walke him an houre after it gently, then ſet him vp warme, and hauing ſtood an houre, then offer him ſuch meat as hee will moſt willingly

willingly eat, and in any wiſe ſprinkle his hay with water, and thus doe diuers mornings together, according to the greatneſſe of his ſicknes: but if you ſhall perceiue that he caſteth foule and filthy matter at his noſtrils, then you ſhal euery morning as ſoone as you haue giuen the drench, take of *Auripigmentum* two drammes, of *Treſſilago*, made into powder as much, then with *Turpentine* worke them to a ſtiffe paſt, & make little round cakes thereof, the compaſſe of a groat, but much thicker, and dry them a little; then take a chafing-diſh and coales, and laying one or two of theſe cakes thereon, couer them with a tunnell, ſuch as you runne wine or beere into bottles with, that the ſmoke may aſcend through the ſame: then hauing made the horſes head faſt, put the ſmoake to his noſtrils, & perfume him well with the ſame, and though at the firſt he be ſomwhat coy to take the ſmoake, yet hauing once felt the ſmell thereof, hee will take ſuch delight therin, that he will of his owne accord thruſt his noſe to the ſame. As ſoon as you haue perfumed your horſe, you ſhall ride him forth till he begin to ſweat, & then bring him home and ſet him vp warme, and hauing ſo ſtood an houre or

more, then giue him meate as before-ſaid, but by no meanes let him drinke any cold water, either in his ſickneſſe or out of his ſickneſſe, but when you may ride him after it, which if either weakneſſe, leaſure, time or place doe hinder you to doe, then you ſhall heat a pottle of water on the fire ſcalding hot, and put it into a gallon or two of cold water, ſo that it may only take the coldneſſe away: and then caſt a handfull or two of ground mault or wheat-bran into the ſame, and ſo giue it the horſe to drinke.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the third medicine following.

Impoſtumes in the Eares.
The Vines.
Vlcers in the noſe.
All Wens whatſoeuer.
The Colt-euill.
Sweld ſtones.
Incording or burſting.

The third Medicine.

FOr any of theſe outward infirmities or ſwellings, you ſhall take a penniworth of

of pepper beaten to fine powder, a ſpoone-full of Swines-greaſe, the juyce of a hand-full of *Rue*, two ſpoonefuls of ſtrong wine-vineger, and mixe them well together: then if the ſwelling be abour the horſes head, face, or throat, you ſhall take flaxe hurds and ſteepe them therein, and ſtop it hard into the horſes eares, and ſtich the tips together with a needle and a thread, as in the ſecond medicine, renewing it once in two dayes till the ſwelling goe away. But if it bee in any other part of the body, then with this oyntment, you ſhall anoint the grieued place twice aday, till the infirmity conſume away. Now for the ſwelling about the Cods or priuie members, it ſhall be good before you anoint them with this ointment, to bath them well with cold water, as either by trotting the horſe into ſome deepe *Pond*, or elſe by taking a paile of cold water, and dipping a cloth into the ſame, to bath, clap, and waſh the cods therwith, then drying them with another cleane cloth, lay on the ointment, which is a preſent cure.

All these infirmities are cured by the fourth medicine following.

The pole euill.
Swelling after bloud-letting.
The withers hurt.
All galld backs.
All sitfasts.
The nauell-gale.
The Strangle.
The botch in the groyne.
All Fistulas.
Biting with venomous beasts or worms.

The fourth Medicine.

FOr any of these filthy impostumations, gals, or swellings, you shal take the earth lome of a mudde wall which hath no lime in it, but only earth, straw, or litter, and you shall boyle it in strong wine vineger till it become very thicke, like a *pultus*: then being very hot, apply it to the sore, renewing it once in twelue or foure and twenty houres, & it will not only ripen it & breake it, but also draw it, search it, & heale it most perfectly: as experience will manifest it.

All these infirmities are cured by the fift medicine following.

Mangineſſe in the maine.
Mangineſſe in the tayle.

The

The Mallander.
The Sellander.
The paines.
The Scratches.
All kyb'd heels
The leproſie.
The farcye.
The generall ſcab.
All Lice or Nits or other vermine.

The fift Medicine.

FIrſt in any wiſe you ſhall let the horſe bloud in the necke-veine, and you ſhall ſuffer him to bleed very well (becauſe corruption of bloud is the only breeder of theſe infirmities) then hauing with a knife, launcet, curry-combe, haire-cloth, or ſuch like, opened the knots or puſtles, and rub'd away all skurfe or filthineſſe, laying the ſoares open and raw, and as it were ready to bleed, then you ſhall take of yellow *Arſnicke*, or white *Mercurie*, beaten to fine powder, & clarified *hogs-greaſe*, of each a little quantity, and beate them well together till they come to a perfect ointment, then hauing tyed the horſes head vp faſt to the racke, in ſuch wiſe that he can neither licke nor bite himſelfe, with this ointment anoint all the ſoares and other offended places very well ouer, holding ſome hot barre of Iron, or fire-ſhouell heated againſt the ſame, that the ointment

may

may the better and ſpeedilier enter into the ſame: and being thus annointed, let him ſtand the ſpace of two or three houres at the leaſt, tied as before-ſaid: which done, take of the ſtrongeſt vrine you can get, and with the ſame waſh away all the ointment whereſoeuer it was laid, and then vnty the horſe, and put him to his meat: and thus doe once a day, till the ſores dry vp and begin to ſhill away.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſixt medicine following.

All wounds in gene-rall
All Sinewes cut.
All wounds with ſhot.
Burning with Lime.
Mad Dogge biting.
Foundring.
Frettizing.
Surbaiting.
All looſe hoofes.
Caſting of the hoofe
Hoofe-bound.

The ſixt Medicine.

TAke of *Turpentine*, *Waxe*, and *hoggesgreaſe*, of each a like quantitie, firſt melt the yellow *waxe* and *hogs-greaſe* vpon a ſoft fire, then take it off and diſſolue the *Turpentine* into it, and ſtir it very well toge-

ogether, then put it into a Gally pot and
et it coole: and with this ſalue, rent, or plai-
ter any wound or ſore, and it will heale it:
alſo with the ſame annoint the cronets of
your horſes hooſes, and putting wheat bran
vnto it, being boiled hot, ſtop vp your hor-
ſes feet therewith, in caſe either of founder
or frettize, ſurbait, or ſuch like infirmitie.

*All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſe-
uenth medicine following.*

All old vlcers.
The Shackle gall.
The Canker.
The Anbury.
All bruiſes broken.
All ouer-reaches.
The crowne Scab.
The crownet hurt.
Grauelling.
Pricke in the ſoale.
A retrait.
Cloying.
The rotten frush.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the whay,
only contained in the 7. medicine following.

The bloudy rifts.
The bladders.
The Lampas.
All mouth Cankers.
All hurts in the mouth.
The tongue hurt.
The paps.
The tooth-ake.
Shedding of haire.
The felter worme.

The

The seuenth Medicine.

TAke of new milke three quarts, a good handfull of *Plantaine*, let it boyle till a full pinte be consumed, then take six ounces of *Allome*, and one ounce and a halfe of white sugar *Candy*, both being made into a very fine powder, and six spoonfull of strong wine vineger, and put them into the milke; then let it boyle a little till it haue a hard curde, then straine it, and saue the *Whay*, wherewith you shall first bath the sore, the *Whay* being made warme: then with a cleane cloth dry the sore, and then apply to it this salue: Take of *Turpentine*, yellow *Waxe* and *Hogs-grease*, of each an ounce, and of *Verdigrease* ground to fine powder, an ounce and a halfe; mixe all these together on a soft fire, and then put it into a gally pot, and let it coole; but in case where the bruise is not broken, yet likely to breake, there you shall only apply the fourth medicine only, mentioned before.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the eighth Medicine following.

All conuulſions of ſinews.
All cramps whatſoeuer.
The necke-crike.
Shoulder ſplat.
All ſweld legges.
Ouer-reach on the backe ſinew.
All wind-galls.
Wrench in the nether joint.
All bruiſes vnbroke.
All ſtraines whatſoeuer.

The eighth Medicine.

TAke ſtrong wine-vineger and *Patch-greaſe*, of each a like quantity, and boyle it on the fire, then with wheate bran make it into a hot *pultus*, and being ſo warme as the horſe may indure it, apply it twice a day to the grieued place, but in caſe the ſorenes be where you cannot binde any *pultus* vnto it, then you ſhall only take *Patch-greaſe*, and being molten very hot, with the ſame bath the horſe twiſe or thrice a day, and giue him very moderate exerciſe before and after his dreſſing, and it will not only take away all paine and anguiſh,

anguish, but also remoue all swellings, gourdings, or any other eye-sore whatsoeuer.

All these infirmities are cured by the ninth medicine following.

All light gals. To dry vp humors.
To skinne sores.

The ninth Medicine.

FIrst bath the sore place with hot moulten *Butter*, then strow vpon it the powder of *Rossen*, lastly take a spoonefull or two of very thicke *Creame*, and with the foote of a *Chimney* bring it to a very thicke past, then spread it also vpon the sore, and it will heale, dry, and skin it in a short space.

All these infirmities are cured by the tenth medicine following.

All watry eyes. The pin and web
All bloud-shotten eyes. in the eye.
All dimnesse of sight. All Pearles or
All [illegible]icke eyes. spots.

All

All cankers in the eies. All Fistulas in the eies.
The Hawe in the eie.

The tenth Medicine.

TAke true ground-Iuy, which of some is called Alehoofe, and beat it well in a morter, and if it be very dry drop a little white rose-water into it, or a little of the water of the hearbe Eyebright, then straine it well into a cleane glasse, and with that iuyce wash, anoint, or tent the sores in the eies at least three or foure times a day: as for the hawes or hags in a horses eies, euery common Smith knowes in what sort to cut them away, and that easily.

All these infirmities are cured by the eleuenth medicine following.

All splents. All ringbones.
All Spauens. All quitterbones.
All Curbs. All bony excrescions.

The eleuenth Medicine.

TAke white *Arsnick* or *Mercurie*, ground to powder, and make a little slit vpon

the head of the excreſcion, the length of a barley corne, and downe to the bone, then raiſe vp the skinne with a fine corner, and put in as much of the *Arſnicke* or *Mercurie* as will lie vpon a three-halfepence, and then binde vpon the ſore a little hard flaxe hurds, which done, tye vp the horſes head to the racke, ſo as he may not bite the ſore place, and let him ſo ſtand the ſpace of two or three houres, for in that time the anguiſh will be gone, and the medicine will haue done working, then put the horſe to his meat either in the houſe or abroad, and the excreſcion will rot and fall away of it ſelfe, which ſeene, you may heale vp the ſore, either with the ſixt, or the ninth Medicine, ſpecified before.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the twelfth Medicine following.

All broken bones.
All bones out of ioynt.
Swaying of the backe.
Weakneſſe in the backe.
Horſe-hipped.
Horſe-ſtifled.

The

The twelfth Medicine.

THe bones being placed in their true and proper places, according to the forme of the member, you ſhall firſt bath the grieued place with warme patch-greaſe, then clap about it a binding plaiſter of pitch, roſen, maſticke, and ſallet oile, well mixt together and molten on the fire, then rould the limbe about with fine flaxe hurds, and then ſplent it with broad, flat, ſtrong and ſoft ſplents, and remoue not the dreſſing for the ſpace of fifteene daies, except you finde the roulers to ſlacken, which is a very good ſigne, and then you may ſtraiten them againe, or if you finde the member increaſe in ſwelling, and that the rowlers grow as it were ſtraiter and ſtraiter, then you may giue the members eaſe, for it is a ſigne it was rould too ſtraight before, and thus you ſhall dreſſe it but twice in thirtie daies, or there-abouts, in which time the bones will be knit: but if through the breach or diſlocation, you finde any groſſe ſubſtance to appeare about the grieued place, then you ſhall twice or thrice a day bath it with hot patch-greaſe; and that will take away the eie-ſore in a ſhort ſpace.

The ſecond point.

The Emperour of all medicines concerning Horſes.

TAke of wheat meale ſixe pounds, or as much as will bring all the other ſimples following to a ſtiffe paſte: of Annis-ſeeds two ounces, of Comming-ſeede ſixe drams, of Carthamus one dram and a halfe, of Fenugrecke-ſeede one ounce and two drammes, of Brimſtone one ounce and a halfe, of Sallet-oyle, one pint and two ounces, of Hony one pound and a halfe, of white wine foure pints, and all this muſt be made into a very ſtiffe paſte, the hard ſimples being pounded, and ſearſt to a fine powder and ſo mixt with the wet ſimples; after this paſte is thus made, it muſt be kept in a very cleane cloth, and when you haue occaſion to vſe it, you ſhall take thereof as much

much as will make a round ball as big as a mans fiſt, and this ball you ſhall by continuall waſhing or lauing diſſolue into a gallon or two of faire running water, and ſo giue it the horſe to drinke, either after his heates, or after any violent labour or exerciſe, or when he is ſicke, poore, leane, or inwardly diſeaſed, and full of foule ſurfets, and then you ſhall ſuffer him to drinke thereof as much and as oft as hee pleaſeth. Now it may be at the firſt, that partly through the colour thereof, and partly through the ſmell, the horſe will be coy to taſte it, but care not you therefore, but be ſure to keepe him from all water elſe but it only, and that he may the readier take it, you ſhall doe well at firſt to offer him this water in the darke, that the colour may not offend him, of which when he hath but once taſted, he will then forſake all water whatſoeuer to drinke of this water only, as I haue often knowne by experience. Now touching the vertues which appertaine to this medicine, they are theſe: firſt if your horſe be neuer ſo poore, leane, vnfaited and diſeaſed, if you giue your horſe of this water with the ball diſſolued in it as aforeſaid, it will in foureteene daies

not only cleanſe and ſcoure him from all infirmitie, but alſo feede him and make him fat with good and ſound fleſh; ſo as he ſhall be fit either for the Market, or for preſent trauell: Secondly, if your horſe be inwardly foule and fat, and haue either by orderly or diſorderly riding had his greaſe molten within him, then this medicine vſed as aforeſaid, is a moſt excellent and ſoueraigne purge or ſcowring, and maketh the horſe not only auoid all ſuch filthy and ill matter as lies molten in his body, and would breed moſt dangerous and mortall ſicknelſes, but alſo it comforteth and ſtrengthneth the inward parts, and breeds great courage and ſpirit in the horſe: whence it comes to paſſe that it is of ſpeciall and great vſe for hunting horſes, and running horſes, to be giuen after their heats, becauſe it doth cleanſe the body, preuent all inward ſicknelſes, keepes a horſe coole and ſoluble in his body, and addes more courage and mettle then any other foode whatſoeuer: Laſtly, the vſe of this medicine one fortnight is as good as a quarter of a yeares feeding at graſſe at any time of the yeare, and worketh as [illegible] more good effects, eſpecially

in

n this, that this medicine is to be had at
ll times; and graſſe is to be had but only
n ſummer ſeaſon: and whereas at graſſe (if
t be ranke and ſweet) a horſe is in danger
of many ſickneſſes, as the yellowes, ſtag-
gers, and many others, which proceed from
he corruption of the bloud, or the heat of
he ſeaſon, by the vſe of this medicine all
hoſe infirmities are taken away, and the
horſe recouereth fleſh, ſtrength, and liueli-
hood of ſpirit, without any danger, as
prooſe ſhall teſtifie, much better then my
writing.

The third point.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in Cattell, as Oxe, Cowe, Bull, or Calfe, with ſeauen Medicines only.

The Character, or nature of the Oxe, Bull, Cowe, or Calfe.

THe Oxe, Bull, Cowe, or Calfe, (for indeed they are but one and the ſelfe-ſame in generation) are beaſts naturally of a ſlow and heauy diſpoſition, yet fit for the draught, being temperatly handled, and eſpecially the Oxen, or Buls: the Cowes may be and are ſometimes imployed in the ſame worke, but yet they are more fit for the paile, or for yeelding of milke, which they yeeld in greater abundance than any other

ther beaſts whatſoeuer: their fleſh is the beſt and moſt wholeſomeſt for the ſuſtenance of man, and therefore when they are paſt labour, or other commoditie, they may be fed and ſould to the ſhambles: The fat of theſe beaſts is ſoft, and apt vpon any violent exerciſe to melt, whence it proceeds that in their labour they may not be driuen aboue an ordinary foot-pace: their skinnes are of very great price, being a leather of that firme, faſt and hard compoſition, that with ordinary liquering or working in oyle, it withſtandeth all wet and weather, and outweareth all other leather whatſoeuer. Of theſe kinde of Cattell with vs in this Iland of great Brittaine are foure ſorts: the firſt & beſt, are thoſe which are bred in the Weſt parts, as in Somerſet-ſhire, Gloſter-ſhire, Dorſet-ſhire and the Countries adioyning: theſe are for the moſt part of a bloud red colour, with great, large and long bodies, tall of ſtature, and ſlenderly caſt downewards, their hornes are little and crooked, and the milke which the Cowes giue is the moſt beſt and wholſomeſt of all other. The ſecond ſort are bred in the Countries of Darby-ſhire, Cheſſe-ſhire, Lanca-ſhire, Yorke-ſhire, and the

Countries adioyning: these are for the most part of a cole-blacke colour, with large bodies and short legs, stately, large, and white hornes, and the Cowe most fruitfull of all other for breed. The third sort are bred in Lincolne-shire and the Countries adioyning, and are of a pied colour, very tall and large of body, only slender and long legged. The fourth sort are bred in the extremest part of the North, as in Northumberland, and beyond the Tweede, they are the least of all the other, with short low bodies and very little hornes, yet is their flesh most excellent and the sweeteſt beefe of all other, whence our auncient Heardsmen conclude, that the West Country beast is best for the paile, the Yorke-shire best for the hide and tallow, the Lincolne-shire for trauell, and the Northumberland for the shambles: they haue almost as many diseases as the horse, yet all may be cured by seauen medicines only.

All these infirmities are cured in Cattel by the first medicine following.

All Feuers.
The pestilence.
The gargill.
The murraine.

All

All misliking.
All leanenesse.
All Fluxes.
The pissing of bloud.
Hide-bound.
The drie skinne.
The Lung-growne.
Swallowing of all poison whatsoeuer.
All wormes.
Vomiting of bloud.
Milking.
To prouoke vrine.
The ouerflow of the gall.
A Cow wethered.
All faintnesse.
How to breed milke.
The Pantas.
The losse of the cud.
The Rot.

The first Medicine.

FIrst, as soone as you perceiue your beast to droope, you shall in any wise let him bloud in the necke veine, and let him bleed well (that is to say) till you see alteration in the bloud; then take of Plantaine, of Rewe, of Wormewood, of Houseleeke, of Woodrosse, of Sheppards purse, of Smallage and of Galworte, of each of these (or of so many as you can conueniently get) halfe a handfull, beate them well in a morter and then mixe therewith a pint of Vrine and a handfull of Hens dung strained all together exceeding much, then put this Iuyce so strained to a full Ale-quart of strong

Beere

Beere or ſtrong Ale, and ſo ſet it on the fire and boyle it till a full halfe be conſumed, then take it from the fire, and diſſolue into it halfe an ounce of the beſt treacle, and a ſpoonfull of the iuyce of Garlicke, then take of Mirrhe, of Iuorie, of Bay-berries, of Cinamon, and of Annis-ſeeds beaten to fine pouder two good ſpoonfull, and brew it very well with the Ale, then being ſufficiently well cooled giue it to the beaſt to drinke with a horne, early in the morning faſting, and chaſe the beaſt vp and downe, halfe an houre after, then put him where he may come to no meat for an houre and an halfe after, and thus doe two or three mornings together according to the greatneſſe of his ſickneſſe: But if you finde his dewe-lap begin to ſwell, then you ſhall with a ſharpe knife ſlit it, and opening of the skinne you ſhall thruſt into it halfe a handfull of Speare-graſſe and ſalt chopt together, and then ſtich it vp againe and annoint it with butter and tarre mixt together, and ſo put the beaſt to a freſh paſture, but by no meanes let the graſſe be too ranke, for that is moſt dangerous.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond medicine following.

The belly ake.
All colds in generall.
Dropping noſtrils.
All coſtiueneſſe.
All coughs or hauſts.
All ſhortneſſe of breath.
A generall purge for Cattell.

The ſecond Medicine.

FIrſt, you ſhall in any wiſe let the beaſt bloud, as in the former Medicine, then take a quart of ſtrong Ale and boyle it on the fire, and ſcum it well, then take it off and diſſolue into it a ſpoonfull of Tarre and a ſpoonfull of the iuice of Garlicke, which done, take of Sugar-candie, of Fenugrecke, and of brimſtone, all being beaten to a fine powder, the quantitie of three ſpoonfull, brew them well together with the Ale till it be ſufficiently well coold, then put to it a quarter of a pint of Salet oyle, and ſo giue it the beaſt to drinke faſting, and chafe him and vſe him as was before preſcribed in the former Medicine.

All

All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

The Sturdy.	All impostumes.
The necke gald.	All Byles.
The necke bruſed.	All Botches.
The necke ſweld.	The dew-boulne.
The cloſh.	Cattell goared.
All ſwellings in generall in any part.	All wounds whatſoeuer.

The third Medicine.

FIrſt, in caſe of the Sturdy, you ſhall open the skull vpon the forehead, and take out the bladder, then heale the ſore with the ſalue following, but in caſe of dew-boulne where the bleane riſeth on the tongue or in the mouth, there you ſhall firſt breake the bleane, and thruſt out the filth, then rub the ſore with ſalt and earth, and after apply the ſalue following, which is this. Take the greene leaues of *Ariſtoloch*, of freſh greaſe, of tallow, of the aſhes of an old burnt ſhooe, of Turpentine, of Tarre and of Lyllie roots, of each a like quantitie, beat them all in a morter till they come to a perfect

perfect ſalue, which if it proue too lenwicke or moyſt, then you ſhall take as much yellow waxe as will ſtiffen it, and with this ſalue annoint the ſore places, and it is a preſent remedie.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the fourth medicine following.

The Barbs.
The Bleane.
The Canker in the mouth.
Looſe teeth.
The tong venomed.
The falling of the pallat.

The fourth Medicine.

FIrſt, thruſt your hand into the beaſts mouth, and if there be any Bliſters riſen or the pallat fallen, rub the one away and put vp the other, then take of Woodbine leaues, of Sage, of Plantaine and of Salt, of each halfe an handfull, boile them well in a quart of running water, a pint of Vinegar, and halfe a pint of hony, then with the water waſh the ſore places very well, and it is a preſent remedie.

All

All theſe infirmities are cured by the fift Medicine following.

All ſore eies. The pinne in the eie.
The haw in the eie. The web in the eie.

The fift Medicine.

FIrſt, you ſhall let the Beaſt bloud in the temple veines, and cut out the hawes if they offend him, which euery ordinary Smith can doe, then take an egge and open it in the crowne, and put out halfe the white, then fill it vp againe with ſalt and then roſt it in the hot embers ſo long and ſo hard that you may beat it to a fine powder, which done, diſſolue ſome of the powder in a ſpoonfull of the water of eie bright, and a ſpoonfull of the iuyce of houſe leeke, and with the ſame waſh the beaſts eie twice or thrice a day, and it is a preſent re medie.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſixt Medicine following.

The worme in the tayle. The generall ſcab.
The party-colord ſcab

The

The itch or ſcurfe.
The biting of a mad dogge.
The biting with venemous beaſts.
All lice or tickes.
All prickes with thornes, or ſtubs.
To bee ſhrew-runne.

The ſixt Medicine.

YOu ſhall firſt make a ſtrong lye with old vrine, and the aſhes of aſh-wood, then take a pint of this lye and adde to it of tarre, or blacke ſope, of coperas, of Boares-greaſe, of brimſtone, of pepper, of ſtaues-acker, and of Plaintaine, of each a like quantitie, as much as will bring the lye to a thicke and a ſtiffe ſalue, then with the ſame annoint all the ſore places: but in caſe the beaſt be ſhrew runne only, and haue no other infirmitie, then you ſhall take a bramble which groweth at both ends, and with the ſame beat all ouer the body of the beaſt, and if you can conueniently, you ſhall alſo draw his whole body vnder a bramble which groweth at both ends, as aforeſaid.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſeuenth medicine following.

All ſtraines whatſoeuer.
All ſoreneſſe in the ſinewes.
All ſtifnes in the neck.
The gout.
All broken bones.
All griefes in the houes.
The foule.

The ſeuenth Medicine.

TAke Mallowes, Chickweede, and Gallinggall, and boile them in Vrine, Butter, Burgundy, Pitch, Tallow, and Linſeed-oile, till they be ſo ſoft that you may beat them to a ſalue, which done, apply the ſalue to the grieued place very hot, either as an ointment, or as a pultus, and it is a preſent remedie, as hath beene often proued.

The

The fourth point.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in Sheepe, with ſixe Medicines only.

The Character or nature of the Sheepe.

SHeepe are naturally of a hot diſpoſition, weake and tender, yet ſo free from greedineſſe, that they will liue of leſſe food than any other beaſt of their bigneſſe: they are of a moſt ſingular profit and eſteeme, as hauing in them nor about them any thing which is not of ſome good vſe, the worſt of which are their houes, and yet the very treading of them vpon the ground are a good manuring and inriching of the ſame: as for their fleeces, their fleſh and other intrals, who knowes not the excellent goodneſſe thereof? The Rams and Ewes are fit for generation from two yeares of age till they be ten, and after that, they are only for the ſhambles: the Ewes carrie their Lambes in their bodies a hundred and fiftie daies, and no longer, according to common computation. Sheepe

in our Iland of great Britaine (which is not inferiour to any kingdome in the world for the excellencie of good Sheepe) are of ſundrie natures, according to the alteration of the climats, for where the ground is moſt firtile, there the Sheepe are large of bodie, and deepe woold, yet is the ſtaple but of an indifferent fineneſſe, rather inclining to ſome courſeneſſe, then yeelding the beſt thrid: others are bred of a more barren and wild earth, yet if the leare be cold, then is the ſtaple moſt courſe, and the wooll both ſhort and hairie, and the leaſt that are bred on the moſt barren earth, though the Sheepe be the leaſt of body, and the leaſt of burthen, yet if the leare be warme and well coloured, the wooll is of all the fineſt, & the ſtaple of a fine and ſilke-like handling. To conclude, it is better and more naturall for a Sheepe to be bred abroad in the fields amongſt the flock, then domeſticke at home in the houſe, for ſo ſhall both his fleſh and fleece be better both for the taſte, and for all other ſeruice.

All theſe infirmities in Sheepe are cured by the firſt Medicine following.

All Feuers.
The red water.
The lung-ſicke.
All coughes.

All

All colds.
All diſeaſes of the gal.
The Iaundiſſe.
All ſickneſſe comming of choller.
All tough fleagme.
The Poxe.
The wood euill.
The crampe.
All licking of poiſon.
To cauſe eaſie deliuerance.
To increaſe milke.
All wormes inward.
The loſſe of the cud.
The ſtaggers.
The generall rot.
Water in the belly.

The firſt Medicine.

TAke of Worm-wood flowers, of Rue, of Colts foot, of Lung-wort, of Plantain, of Lettice, of Roſemarie, of Cinquefoile, of Horſenmint, of Dyll, of Sage, of Tanſey, and of Holy-thiſtle, or of ſo many of thoſe as you can conueniently get, of each a like quantity, and beat them very well in a morter, then ſtraine forth the iuyce thereof, and to a pint of very ſweet honied water made with the beſt honie and running water, adde fiue or ſixe ſpoonfull of this iuyce, then ſet it on the fire and boile it with two ſpoonfull of the powder of Annis-ſeeds, Lycoras, long Pepper, and Bay berries made of equall quantities, then being taken from the fire put in as much ſweet butter as a walnut, & two ſpoonfull of that Salt which is called *Adraces* or

Adarces, which is ſalt gathered (& made by the violence of the Suns heat) vpon the ſalt Marſhes after the tide is gone away, or for want of it, becauſe it is ſcarſe, you may take as much of the beſt Spaniſh ſalt, & all being well ſtirred together, ſo ſoone as it is luke-warme giue it the Sheepe to drinke with a horn, & morning & euening rub his mouth very well with the ſalt aforeſaid, and it is a certaine cure, and hath beene often proued.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond Medicine following.

The Scab or Itch.	The Sturdy.
All Maggots whatſoeuer.	The turning euill.
	The more-found.
The worme in the claw.	Sheepe taggd.
All wilde fire.	Sheepe belted.

The ſecond Medicine.

FIrſt, you ſhall let the Sheepe bloud in the eie-veines, then take tar and freſh greaſe of each a like quantitie, and mixing them well together with a little Brimſtone and the iuyce of Cheruile, bring it to a ſalue, and with the ſame (after you haue bared, ſcarified, and made all the ſore places raw) annoint

annoint all the grieued place: or in caſe of the Sturdy, after you haue opened the skull and taken out the bladder, plaſter the ſore therewith, and it is a certaine cure.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

All bones out of ioynt.
All broken bones.
Paine in the ioynts.

The third Medicine.

FIrſt, after you haue placed the member right (which you may doe by the example of the ſound member) then you ſhall bath the grieued place well with butter and beere: then make a ſearecloth of patchgreaſe and yellow waxe, and warming it very hot lap it about the member, and if neede require then ſplent it, and in caſe the member be broken, renew it not til fifteene daies be paſt, otherwiſe once in three daies.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

All griefes in the eies.
All dimneſſe of ſight.

The fourth Medicine.

YOu ſhall firſt let the Sheepe bloud in the eie-veines, then take of the iuyce of

Adarces, which is ſalt gathered (& made by the violence of the Suns heat) vpon the ſalt Marſhes after the tide is gone away, or for want of it, becauſe it is ſcarſe, you may take as much of the beſt Spaniſh ſalt, & all being well ſtirred together, ſo ſoone as it is luke-warme giue it the Sheepe to drinke with a horn, & morning & euening rub his mouth very well with the ſalt aforeſaid, and it is a certaine cure, and hath beene often proued.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond Medicine following.

The Scab or Itch.	The Sturdy.
All Maggots whatſoeuer.	The turning euill.
	The more-found.
The worme in the claw.	Sheepe taggd.
All wilde fire.	Sheepe belted.

The ſecond Medicine.

FIrſt, you ſhall let the Sheepe bloud in the eie-veines, then take tar and freſh greaſe of each a like quantitie, and mixing them well together with a little Brimſtone and the iuyce of Cheruile, bring it to a ſalue, and with the ſame (after you haue bared, ſcarified, and made all the ſore places raw) annoint

annoint all the grieued place: or in caſe of the Sturdy, after you haue opened the skull and taken out the bladder, plaſter the ſore therewith, and it is a certaine cure.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

All bones out of ioynt.
All broken bones.
Paine in the ioynts.

The third Medicine.

FIrſt, after you haue placed the member right (which you may doe by the example of the found member) then you ſhall bath the grieued place well with butter and beere: then make a ſearecloth of patchgreaſe and yellow waxe, and warming it very hot lap it about the member, and if neede require then ſplent it, and in caſe the member be broken, renew it not til fifteene daies be paſt, otherwiſe once in three daies.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

All griefes in the eies.
All dimneſſe of ſight.

The fourth Medicine.

YOu ſhall firſt let the Sheepe bloud in the eie-veines, then take of the iuyce of

Cellodine, that is, of the leaues in Summer, and the roots in Winter, with the ſame waſh the Sheeps eies, and it will helpe them.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the fift Medicine following.

All griefes in the mouth. All looſeneſſe of teeth.

The fift Medicine.

FIrſt, you ſhall let the Sheepe bloud in the gums, then you ſhall take of earth, of ſage and of ſalt, of each a like quantitie, and beat them well together, and with the ſame rub the mouth of the Sheepe very well, but eſpecially where it is grieued, and it helpeth.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſixt Medicine following.

All ſickneſſe in Lambes. Lambes that are yeaned ſicke.

The ſixt Medicine.

FIrſt, you ſhal take vp the Lamb, & breath into the mouth thereof, then ſuckell or feed it with Mares milke and a little water mixt together, and made luke-warme, and in any caſe during the ſickneſſe keepe it very warme, for that is the greateſt nouriſhment that can be giuen vnto them, and beſt agreeth with them.

The

The fift point.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in Goats with two Medicines only.

The Character or nature of Goats.

GOates are naturally of a wanton, light, and ayrie diſpoſition, giuen to much wildneſſe; whence it comes that they are in many Countries preſerued, as we preſerue our Deere wilde, and for the chaſe, & ſurely they will make excellent ſport in their hunting: They doe bring forth their young Kids in more abundance than Sheepe doe Lambes, for they do ſeldome bring forth vnder two, very often three, and ſometimes foure, they carry their Kids in their bodies fiue months as Sheepe doe, and ſeldome grow barren but through extreame fatneſſe: they begin very early to goe to the Bucke, as in the firſt yeare, whence it comes that they continue

not

not long in bearing, as not aboue three or foure yeeres at the most: Their greatest and best food is the brouzing vpon young trees, and therefore they should so goe to the bucke, that they might bring forth their young ones in the month of March or Aprill, when euerie tree begins to bud: They are naturally euer good Physitians for themselues, and when they finde any imperfection, will seeke out cures for the same, as by letting themselues bloud vpon briers, thornes, bull-rushes, and such like: They are much subiect to abortment, or casting of their young ones, especially in extreme cold seasons, whence it comes that they should haue euer a shed prouided for them in the winter season: The haire of the Goats in some countries is yearely shorne off, and a course stuffe made thereof, wherewith they cloath the meaner sort of people: They doe naturally see as well by night as by day, and their ages are best knowne by the knots and round risings about the nether part of their hornes. To conclude, their teeth are verie dangerous for the spoiling of young trees, especially the Oliue tree, which if they but chance to licke on, the tree neuer beareth any fruit after it.

All

All theſe infirmities in Goats are cured by the firſt medicine.

The Peſtilence.
The dropſie.
Hardneſſe to kid.
The Staggers.

The firſt Medicine.

FIrſt you ſhall let the Goat bloud vnder the eyes, and in the taile, then you ſhall take of Selladine leaues, of ruſhes, of reeds greene, and of worme-wood, of each a like quantitie, beat them in a morter, and ſtraine out the iuyce: then take foure or fiue ſpoonfull of that iuyce, and mix it with a pinte of veriuice and water, then put in a ſpoonfull of ſalt, and halfe a ſpoonfull of cloues beaten to fine powder, and being lukewarme giue it the Goat to drinke faſting, and let it faſt two houres after it.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond medicine following.

All ſtoppings in the teats.
The tuell ſtopt.
The tetter.
The dry ſcab.
The itch.
All maggots.
All fly-blowings.

The

The second Medicine.

FIrſt, you ſhall take and cleanſe away all the filth and ſcurffe which any way ſtoppeth or offendeth the grieued place, then take of honey, of Capons-greaſe, of blacke ſope, of tarre, of brimſtone, and of the ſoot of a Chimney, of each a ſpoonfull, and of Goates milke fiue ſpoonfull, mixe them all very well together till it come to a perfect ointment, then with it annoint the ſore place very well, morning and euening; and if the ſtopping haue beene very long, or that the Goat be much inwardly dried, then you ſhall take two inches of a ſmall candles end, and thruſt it vp into the Goats tuell, in the manner of a ſuppoſitorie, and it will not only cleanſe the bag and giue the Goat great eaſe in his body, but alſo keepe the place from ſtopping euer after.

The

The sixt point.

How to cure all the diseases in Swine, with three Medicines only.

The Character or nature of the Swine.

SWine are naturally of a sluttish, sloathfull, and deuouring disposition, giuen only to greedinesse and to spoile, whence commeth the saying of the Husbandman, that the Swine is neuer good till he be in the dish: they are of most creatures the most abundant in their breed, for they bring forth their litters three times in the yeare, and wil bring forth ten, twelue, fifteene, and twenty sometimes in a litter, yet they wil neuer bring vp more pigs then they haue teats to giue sucke with: such pigs as are pigd the beginning, or the last of December haue teeth immediatly, the other haue not. Swine of all other beasts, doe soonest shew their sickenesse, for if you pull but a bristle from their backes, and finde it

bloudy

bloudie at the nether end, or if he carrie his necke on the one side, you may be well assured of present sicknesse: Swine are to be vsed three seuerall wayes in the house, that is, for Brawne, for Bacon, and for Porke: for Brawne, the Bore is only in vse, and heeis to bee franke fed, and not stie fed, for the franke hardneth the flesh best: The Hog is best for porke, most tender and sweetest, and fittest for present seruice: and the spaid Guilt, or Spayd, or guelt Sow is best for Bacon, feedeth soundest, taketh fat soonest, and hangeth by the wals vncorrupt longest. As there be houshold and tame Swine, so there be also wilde and sauage swine, and they are somwhat lesse than the tame swine, yet by much more fierce and cruell, they differ little or nothing in nature, only they are by their wildnesse and much ranging, a great deale lesse apt to take sicknes: To conclude, they are a good and wholsome meat, hauing nothing in them or about them vselesse, as is found by daily experience.

All these infirmities are cured by the first Medicine following.

All feuers.
All hide sicknesses.
The murraine.
The pestilence.

The

The Catharre.
The gall.
The meazle.
The poxe.
The laxe.
All vomiting.
The sleeping euill.
All paine in the milt.

The first Medicine.

FIrst you shall let the Swine bloud in the taile, and vnder the eares, then binde vp the sores with the greene barks of Oziers, which done, you shall take of barley-meale two or three handfull, of red oaker and hens dung of each a handfull, of the iuyce of Liuer-wort, Gall-wort, and worme-wood halfe a pinte, of treacle an ounce, mix all these well with a pottle of honey and vrine blended together, then put it into a gallon or two of sweet warme wash or swillings, and so giue it the Swine to drinke, and anoint all the sore places of his bodie with brimstone and Boares-grease mixed together, & during the time of his sicknes, let his food be only drie beanes spelted on a mill.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

All impostumes.
All leannes or mislike.
All scurfe or mangineſſe.
Swine that are lugged.
All maggots in the eares.

The

The second Medicine.

FIrſt, you ſhall let the Swine bloud in the taile as aforeſaid, then if the impoſtume be ripe, launce it, and thruſt out the filth, then heale the ſore with tarre and butter mixt together, but if the impoſtume be hard, then only rub it with wheat-meale and ſalt till it diſſolue, but if the infection be vniuerſall, then annoint the ſwine all ouer with boares greaſe, brimſtone, vinegar, blacke ſope and honey mixt together, each of like quantitie, and hauing formerly rubd all the ſcurfe & filth away with a wooll card.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

Al vnnaturalneſſe in Sowes deuouring their births.

The third Medicine.

IF your Sow be giuen to much vnnaturalneſſe, and that ſhe will deuoure her pigs ſo ſoone as ſhe hath pigd them, you ſhall watch her pigging & take them away as they fall, then take the wreckling or worſt pig, & annoint & bath it al ouer with the iuice of the herb Stonecrop, and then giue it the Sowe to deuoure; which ſo ſoon as ſhe hath done, it will immediatly make her ſo exceeding ſicke and cauſe her to vomit ſo exceedingly, that ſhe will neuer after do the ſame againe.

The seuenth point.

How to cure all the diseases in Dogs, with three Medicines onely.

The Character, or nature of the Dog.

THere bee of Dogges diuers kinds, though all concurre and come to one nature in the matter of diseases and infirmities, for there is first the *Grey-hound* which exceedeth in swiftnes, and is preserued for the chase, as either to course the wilde *Deare*, the *Hare*, the *Boar*, the *Wolfe*, or other Vermine: he is a beast of infinite valour and spirit, yet tender, and apt by his fiercenes to much casualty, and his onely vertue consisteth in the swiftnesse of his foot. Then there is the *Hound* which is of a more duller temper, whose only glory is in his smell, hunting and finding out by his sent the tracts and foot-steps of all sorts of wilde beasts: in which he sheweth so much cunning, that not any winding, turning, or art-full double can preuent his search; he is both valiant and industrious, and so vnappaled with labour, that onely by the

The Gr hound.

The Ho

 conti-

continuance of his toile he maketh himselfe master of what prey soeuer hee hunteth. Next vnto them is the Spaniell, which also is singular for his smell vpon Birds, as the hound vpon Beasts: whence it comes, that neither Partridge, Phesant, Raile, Quaile, Peacock, nor any other bird can escape their search: they are of all other Dogs the most louingest, humblest, and most familiar with the man: then there is the water-Spaniell, whose sent is also his only glorie, yet that sent is taken aloft from the aire & vpon the water, whereby it comes to passe, that no water-fowle is safe from his search, he is also of a most exceeding strong constitution, being so verie able to endure the cold, that no sharpnes of winter nor frost troubleth him, but the water is as familiar with him as the aire. Then there is the Mastiue, whose vertue is only in his courage, strength, sharpnes of teeth, & aptnes to encounter with any fierce wilde beast, as Lions, Beares, Wolues, Tigers, and such like, against which they are so apt, willing, and so cunning in their fight, that they seldome or neuer part but victors.

umblers
nd Mun-

To conclude, for your Tumbler or Lurcher, whose delight is only in killing the Coney, for the Liceiceа which only enuieth

the

the Fox, and for your generall Mongrils, whose vles are either for chasing away vermine, or defence of the husbandmans yard, they were, and are in their speciall natures & qualities with the other forenamed dogs. And touching their diseases, they are cured by one and the selfe-same medicines.

All these infirmities in dogs are cured by the first Medicine following.

All wormes inwardly. The stone.
All colds or stoppings. Costiuenesse or belly-bound.

The first Medicine.

MAke a strong decoction of wormewood and of Southerne-wood, then take a pint of the decoction, and dissolue into it as much *Aloes* as twice an hazell nut, and a good spoonfull of the powder of Iuorie and Brimstone mixt together, then being luke-warme giue it the Dog to drinke, and administer at his tuell two inches of a halfepennie candles end in manner of a suppositorie.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

All lice or fleas. All Serpent-bitings.
Al worms outwardly. Al mad Dogs bitings.

All Gals or tetters.
All itch or scab or mangie.
All hurts by wilde beasts.
All gallings of feet.
All frettizing in the feete.
The Canker.

The second Medicine.

MAke a strong decoction of *Rew*, *Sage*, *Mints*, and a handfull or two of salt, then with the decoction wash ouer all the Dogs body, then take *Treakle*, *hogs-grease*, yellow *Waxe*, *Turpentine* and *Coperas*, of each a like quantity, melt and mingle them together, and with that ointment annoint all the sore places, especially those which hee cannot come to licke, or else scratcheth most, and it will speedily cure him.

All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

All tiredneſſe.
All wounds whatsoeuer.
All bruises.
All paine in the eares.

The third Medicine.

FIrst if the wound be wide and gaping, or in any fleshly part, you shall stich it vp with a needle and a little red silke, then take the yelke of an egge & as much soot of a chimney, and twice so much of the juice of greene

greene *Tobacco*, and the juice of *Melilot*, with as much freſh *Butter* as will bring all theſe to a ſalue, being molten and mingled well together on a ſoft fire, then with this ſalue either tent or plaiſter the greeued place, and it is a preſent remedy for all the former greeuances, as hath beene often by me and others experienced.

The eight point.

How to cure all the Diſeaſes in Conies or Hares, with one Medicine only.

The Character of Hares or Conies.

HAres or Conies are ſmall Beaſts of a much more melancholy diſpoſition then other beaſts, whence commeth the hardnes of their liuing, for as it is written, they will feed fat with the white rinde of the froſt, or the ſnow: certaine it is that in the froſt and ſharpeſt time of winter they

feed beſt becauſe then the froſt biting the foggy graſſe maketh it moſt ſweet, vpon which they delight moſt to feed: they are abundant in their increaſe, bringing forth their broods once euery month, and of thoſe broods not vnder three or foure at the leaſt: neither doth ſhee ſo ſoone disburden one brood but ſhee preſently runneth to the bucke and ingendreth for another: the male of theſe kindes are very vnnaturall, for if they can finde where the young ones are kindled, they preſently deuoure them: whence it comes to paſſe that the female at her time compleat, withdraweth her ſelfe and hideth her young, daubing and damming vp the hole till they be able to runne and ſhift for themſelues, and then ſhee openeth the hole by little & little, giuing them libertie to take the aire and vſe their owne exerciſe: as for the profit of them, beſides their fleſh, which is an excellent food, their skins are of great price, and are a moſt excellent furre, and little inferiour for warmth, ſweetneſſe, and goodneſſe, to any other: againe, the wooll or haire of them is very good to make felts of, and indeed is ſo ſoft and fine that it is but a little inferior to the Beauer: with which wooll if it be mixed, it

maketh a moſt perfect and good felt. To conclude, they are beaſts of much hardneſſe, and therefore of no long life, and they take delight in hard and ſandy grounds which are dry, for they haue no greater enemie then the wet: whence it proceedeth that their greateſt infirmitie is rottennеſſe: yet ſuch Hares or Conies as doe liue and delight in the clay earths are euer the greateſt, fatteſt, ſtouteſt, and beſt either for the diſh, or any ſport whatſoeuer.

All Conies or Hares are ſubiect to two infirmities only, which are cured by this one Medicine following.

The Rotte. Madneſſe.

The Medicine.

FOr theſe infirmities aboue named, you ſhall only take the fineſt, ſweeteſt, and dryeſt hay you can get, and mixe it very well with the herbe hare-thiſtle, and therewith feed your Conies and Hares eſpecially in the winter ſeaſon, and it will not only preuent the infirmities, but alſo recouer and cure the ſickneſſes, when at any time they are infected.

The ninth point.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in Poultry, as Cockes, Hens, Capons, Chickens, Turkies, Pecockes, Pheſants, Partridge, Quailes, Rayles, Doues of all kindes, and ſuch like, with foure Medicines only.

The Character or natures of all ſorts of Poultrie.

The Cock and his kinde.

THe Cocke, from whence the Hen, Capon and Chicken proceedeth, and ſo all one, being the centinel and watch of the houſe, is a luſtie, proud, valiant, and courragious bird, taking both delight in himſelfe and in other mens praiſes of him. It is writ of them that they are Aſtronomers, and know the courſe of the ſtarres; certaine it is that they keepe a true diſtance in their times, and crow more after proportion

tion then order, they are great commanders and rulers of their owne kinde, and ſo jealous of their wiues, that they will die ere any ſtrange Cocke injoy the leaſt ſhew of their preſence. Of all beaſts whatſoeuer, none but he rejoyceth after the act of generation. The Hens are no leſſe valiant then the Cockes, if they be true bred, and will with their oppoſites fight to the laſt drop: they are exceeding louing and naturall to their young, and will not onely fight in their defence, but alſo ſtarue themſelues to giue their Chickens ſuſtenance.

Your *Turkey* is not vnlike vnto theſe birds, for the *Cocke* is proud, valiant, and apt to fight, only the *Hens* are much leſſe naturall, though ſomewhat more doting, for from her too much loue ſhe will draw her Chickens abroad, and by her wandring will loſe them, neuer reſpecting her number, but ſo long as ſhe hath one to follow her, ſo long ſhe reſpecteth not what happeth to the reſt. Of this nature alſo is the *Peacocke*, who for beauty, pride, and vnderſtanding exceedeth all other birds, yet only are careleſſe of their young. The *Peacocke* is a bird of long life, ordinarilie liuing to the yeares of fiue and twenty or vpwards:

The Turkey.

The Peacocke.

wards, he is a diſh much vſed at banquets, for ſhew, more than for taſte, for his fleſh is not held exceeding wholſome: for it is certaine that if he be neuer ſo well and dry roſted ouer night, yet he will be bloud-raw the next day following. Now contrarie to the Peacock; the Phesant, Partridge, Quaile and Raile, are excellent birds for the table, and more daintie and wholſome then any other: they are alſo excellent flights, and make rare ſport before the Hawke, they flie not high, but neere to the ground, and though not very nimble of wing, yet ſwift after they are on wing: they loue not to flie long by reaſon of their much earneſtneſſe, but muſt haue many reſts, but being ſo ſlaine with the Hawke, they are the beſt, tendereſt, and moſt pleaſing food: they bring forth their broods in great abundance, and hauing once diſcloſed them, the young ones are able to defend themſelues by flight, euen when their ſhell is on their crownes: ſo ſtrong and wily they are by nature as houſe Doues are, of an innocent nature, and very chaſte, and neither male nor female change their make, but keep together one true to the other, liuing as coupled by the bond of marriage, keeping

The Pheaſant, the Partridge, Quaile & Raile.

ing their owne hen continually, neuer viſiting the holes of others, vnleſſe they be ſingle by the death of their make: The females are humble to their males: the male and female are both careſull of their young ones, nay, you ſhall haue the Cocke oftimes chaſtiſe the Hen if ſhee keepe not the neſt well, and yet kinde they be to them when they are about to build, lay, and ſet, as may be ſeene by their readineſſe to them in that caſe: when the hen commeth off the neſt, the Cocke goeth on preſently. The Cocke will goe abroad and firſt feede himſelfe well, and gorge himſelfe, and when he commeth home will diſgorge himſelfe againe, feeding his hen, or his young ones. Stock-doues liue ordinarily (as *Plinie* affirmeth) thirtie yeares. The Turtle doues of all the reſt are the louingſt to their make: for you ſhall ſee them alwaies flie together, vnleſſe the one of them be kild, then the other will not liue long after, but pine away.

All theſe infirmities in Poultry are cured by the firſt medicine following.

The fluxe of the belly.
Drouſineſſe of the braine.

The first Medicine.

YOu ſhall take *Peaſe-braine* and ſcald it, either with water or ſweete *Whay*, and giue it the Poultry to eat, and it will ſtop any ſcowring in theſe houſe-fowle whatſoeuer, as hath beene often experienced.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond Medicine following.

The ſtopping of the belly.
All molten greaſe.
To auoid bruiſd bloud

The ſecond Medicine.

TAke either bread made of *Wheate*, or *Wheate* corne, but bread is the better, and put it into a ſmall trough, then put to the ſame a good quantitie of mans *Vrine* newly made and warme, and let the Poultrie eat the bread or corne out of the *Vrine*, and it will ſcowre them,

All

All theſe infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

The pip.
The roope.
All lice.
The ſtinging by wormes or venomous things.

The third Medicine.

FIrſt you ſhall pull away the ſcale from the pip, and the blacke ſcurfe from the roope, and lay the ſore raw and bare, then take of ſalt, Rue, Pepper, and ſweet butter, of each a like quantitie, and beat them together in a morter till it come to a ſalue, then with the ſame anoint the ſores and it helpeth.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

All ſore eyes.
All dimneſſe of ſight.

The fourth Medicine.

TAke a leafe or two of ground Iuie, or as ſome call it Alehoofe, and chaw it well in your mouth, then ſucking the iuyce thereof hard, ſpit it into the eyes of your Poultrie, and thus doe twice or thrice a day, and it is a moſt certaine cure, and often proued.

The

The tenth point.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in water-fowle, as Geeſe, Duckes, Swans, Teyles, Widgeons, Sheldrakes, Plouers, Herns, Puets, Bytters, Guls, and ſuch like, with one Medicine only.

The Character and nature of wilde-Fowle.

WIlde Fowle though they differ much in name and proportions, yet in their generall natures there is ſmall varietie: they all loue to liue together in flocks and heards, and in like manner they flie together, yet not in rout, but like ſouldiers, either in ſingle or double files, and for the moſt part they flie triangle wiſe, one as it were leading the way, and the reſt in two wide branches following; by which meanes they gather more winde vnder them, and are more able to mount their flights higher, which is that in which they moſt ioy: ſome write they flie ſo cloſe one after another that the hindmoſt reſteth his head

head on him that flyeth before him: howeuer it is moſt certaine that they flie in a moſt decent and comely order: They doe for the moſt part keepe one neſt, & in nouriſhing their young are very diligent, hiding them in holes, and in buſhes, and neuer diſcouering them till they be able to ſaue themſelues by flying. They are of all creatures moſt watchfull, ſeldome ſleeping but when they are guarded by ſome of their kinde. They bring forth their broods commonly once a yeare, yet ſometimes twice: yet thoſe fowle are rather domeſticall then wilde, for ſuch fruitfulneſſe euer ſpringeth from ſome extraordinary keeping.

All water-fowle for the moſt part are ſubiect but to one infirmitie only, which is cured by this one Medicine following.

The Gargill.

The Medicine.

TAke a cloue of Garlike pild, and bruiſe it a little, & roule it vp in ſweet butter, in faſhion of a Capons cram, and ſo giue it the fowle, and thus giue about three cloues of Garlick at a time, and no more, and it is a preſent cure for this diſeaſe, or for any other inward ſickneſſe that ſhall offend your water-fowle at any time whatſoeuer.

The

The eleuenth point.

How to cure all the diseases in singing Birds, as the Nightingale, Lynnet, solitarie Sparrow, Goldfinch, Bull-finch, Myskin, Spynke, Canarie-bird, Cordiall, Larke, Callander, Black-bird, Robin, Throstell, and such like, with three Medicines only.

The Character and nature of all manner of singing Birds.

ALl singing Birds generally doe once a yeare change their colours in feathers, and alter their voice in singing, and that in such sort that of a sudden a man would say they were other Birds, which is a thing which hapneth not vnto the greater fowles except it be only the Crane, for they will at some times of the yeare grow blacker then at other some, especially in their old age: so likewise the Black-bird will grow reddish, & in Summer he singeth cleare and tunable, and in Winter he stutteth and stammereth,

The Black-bird.

mereth, but in December commonly hee is cleane mute and dumbe altogether: also after the black-bird is a yeare old, and especially the males, their bils turne white like Iuorie, so likewise the Throstles or Mauisles all Summer are painted about the necks with sundrie colours, but in the winter they are all of one colour. The Nightingale also singeth almost fifteene daies together in the height of the Spring, and will learne easily to whistle: and so generally all other singing birds sing more at one time of the yeere than at another, except it be such birds as are altogether domesticall & tame, vsed only to heare musicke, the voices of men, and continuall clamours, candle light and torch light, such I say will not only sing all the yeare long, but also all day and night without ceasing, as may be daily discerned in many Noblemen & Gentlemens houses. These singing Birds seldome sing the first yeare, only in the winter-time they will a little record, and then when the spring approcheth, they will breake forth with their voices, & sound their notes full and perfect. And of all these singing birds, the Linnet, Robin, Bulfinch, Stare, is most docible & apprest both to tame, and to learne all seuerall tunes: they take de-

The Thr
stle or
Mauis.

The Nig
tingale.

light in their cages and ſeruitude, only they are apt to feed ſuddenly, and with their too much fatnes, often corrupt & die ſuddenly, therefore it is not good at any time to let them be without chalke, ſugar or chick-weed, which is a great preſeruatiue and preſent helpe againſt the diſeaſe of fatnes, and you muſt ſhift them in a freſh cage euerie month, and take their dung from them euerie morning, and then blow their meat, and when you ſhift their cages, put the two dores together and blow on them, and they will ſhift themſelues, for to handle them is dangerous; and when they moult or caſt their feathers, ſprout a little wine on them, and it will the ſooner make them moult their old coat: and for thoſe birds that you would teach and bring vp to whiſtle, you muſt hang their cages in ſuch a place where they ſhall not heare the chirping of Sparrowes, for naturally they will rather take the wilde note, as I haue known by experience, & haue heard birds, ſome crow like a cocke, & counterfet notes of birds of other kinds contrarie to their own kinde. The Stare of all other birds is verie apt, readie, and tractable to be taught to whiſtle, and ſpeake any thing without cutting or clipping the tong,

The Stare.

as

as I haue heard many speake as plaine as any Parrot, but you must keepe them couered all ouer, sauing a place where they may see their meat & water, and as you would teach a Parrot, so teach them. And for the dieting of Birds, the Stare feedeth chiefly on raw beefe and bread soaked in water, both mixt together and small minced, the Black-bird and Thrush feedeth on raw beefe being whole, and stickt on a sticke in their cage: the Bulfinch and Linnet feed on Rapeseeds, but you must take heede of mustard-seede, for they are like to the Rape-seeds, and will make them pine away: The Canarie Bird doth feed on Canarie-seeds and Rape-seeds mixt together: The Robin and Nightingale feed on oatmeale, or raw meat: but if you get them now and then some of the wormes that doe breed among the flower at the Bakers it will much auaile them. Dieting Birds.

All these infirmities in Singing Birds, are cured by the first Medicine following.

All melancholly.
Leannesse or mislike.
Strangling of the breast.
Moutting.
All lice.
The Roupe.
The Phthisicke.

The Apoplexie. The pip.
To bring the voyce againe. All costiuenesse.
The priuie sickenesse.

The first Medicine.

TAke Sugar, Saffron and figges, of each a like quantitie, and either chaw them or beat them in a morter, till they come to a paste, and then giue it the bird to eat during the time of her sickenesse, and into her water put mellon-seeds bruized and chopt verie small, prouided euer that you forget not in case of the pip, or roope, first to pluck off the scale or scab, and then to giue the medicines after.

All these infirmities are cured by the second medicine following.

All sores or wounds. All Gouts.
All Impostumes.

The second Medicine.

TAke of butter and of hens grease, of each a like quantitie, and melt them and mix them well together vpon a soft and gentle fire, then with a feather dipt into it when it is reasonably warme anoint all the

the sore places, and if the wound bee verie great or deepe, then with a fine needle and a little red silke stitch it vp, and then anoint it, and thus doe twice a day at the least, and it will helpe them.

All these infirmities are cured by the third medicine following.

All blindnesse. All dimnesse of sight.
All sore eyes.

The third Medicine.

TAke halfe a spoonfull of cleare running water, and a full spoonfull of the iuyce of beets, and mix them well together, then with a feather either anoint the birds eyes, or taking a little of it into your mouth, spirt it into the birds eyes, and thus do twice or thrice a day at least, and it will helpe them presently.

The twelfth and last point.

How to cure all the Diseases in Hawkes, of what nature or qualitie soeuer they be, with six Medicines only.

The character or nature of all sorts of Hawks.

THere be in Faulconrie, sixteene kindes of Hawkes or birds that liue vpon prey, and though euerie one haue in them a speciall note or character of much valour, yet some are much more valiant than other some, as the Eagle, the Vulture, the Gerfaulcon, Faulcon, and such like, are more valiant than the Gosse-hawke, Lanner, Kit, Ringtaile, & such like. The valiant Hawke euer trusseth her prey in the aire, the lesse valiant taketh her prey neere vnto the ground, and most commonly vpon the ground. The valiant Hawkes alwaies build vpon the hie rocks, & on the steepe cliffes, against which the rage of the sea and water continually beateth. And the lesse valiant Hawkes build in tall timber trees, where they haue some shelter and refuge: as for those

those which build in some wals, or vpon the ruines of old houses, as the Kestrils and such like, they are most base and cowardly, and neither fit for vse nor imploiment. The long-wingd hawkes are fittest for the riuer, and kill both the Herne, & the other smaller fowle, as is the Mallard and Tayle: and the short wingd-hawkes will kill them and the Hare also. The Merlin and Hobby take most delight in killing the Larke: the Sparrow-hawke in killing the Black-bird, & the Musket in killing the Sparrow only; many other flights there be, as of the Pye, Iay, and such like: but they are to be measured according to the mettle of the Hawke, for they are flights of danger and force, & therfore it behoues the Hawke to haue much cunning and much exercise before shee be brought to such flights, lest that her mettle and rashnesse become her owne ruine, as many Faulkoners finde by daily experience.

All these infirmities in Hawkes are cured by the first Medicine following.

Al inward & priuy sickenesse of body. All sorts of wormes. Purging of glut.
The Pantas. Costiuenes in the body.
Casting of the gorge. To cause disgestion.

The first Medicine.

TAke as much Agaricke as a peaſe, and wrap it either in a warme Pigeons heart or Chickens heart, or any other warme and bloudie fleſh, and giue it the Hawke to eat faſting in the morning, and it is a moſt readie and certaine cure.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond Medicine following.

All priuie griefes in the head. The Rye.
All apoplexies.
All rheumes.

The ſecond Medicine.

TAke as much muſtard ſeed bruiſd as wil lie vpon a three-halfepence, and lap it as aforeſaid, either in a warme Pigeons heart, Chickens heart, or other warme fleſh, and then dip it in the iuyce of Roſemarie and Sage well mixt together, and ſo giue it the Hawke to eat faſting in the morning, and it will not only purge and cleanſe her, but alſo comfort and ſtrengthen the braine exceedingly, as by proofe you ſhall finde.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

Al diſeaſes in the eies. Al bloud-ſhotten eies.
All dimnes of ſight. The pin and web.

The

The third Medicine.

TAke of the iuyce of ground Iuie or Alehoofe halfe a ſpoonfull, and put it to as much fine ſearſt ginger as will lie on a three-halfepence, and being well mixt together with a ſmall ſoft feather annoint the haukes eie therwith, morning, noone, & night, and it is a moſt certaine cure, & often approued.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

All diſeaſes in the mouth. The Frounce. All Cankers.

The fourth Medicine.

TAke rough Alome and beat it to as fine a powder as you can poſſible get it, then take a ſpoonfull or two of the ſtrongeſt and beſt wine vineger, & mixe your allome with the ſame till it be as thicke as puddle, then take a fine rag of Cambricke or Lawne, and dip it therein, and with the ſame rub the ſores well till they be ready to bleed, both morning, noone, and night, and it will cure it in a ſhort ſpace.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the fift Medicine following.

All impoſtumes. All wounds whatſoeuer.

All

All bruiſes whatſoeuer. The formicas.
All excreſcions. To ſtanch bloud.

The ſixt Medicine.

FIrſt, where there is any excreſcion of horny or bony ſubſtance, you ſhall cut it away, and lay the ſore open and bare, and then apply the ſalue which followeth, but in caſe of wounds, if the wound be great or deepe, you ſhall firſt ſtitch it vp with a fine needle and a little red ſilke, then take twentie raiſons of the ſunne, and hauing pickt out the ſtones, boile them in halfe a pint of wine till it be thicke like pap, then beat it well together, and being very warme, apply it to the ſore places, renewing it once in foure and twenty houres till all the ſores be healed: but if the fluxe of bloud be great, then you ſhall take Merchants waxe and drop it vpon the veine which bleedeth, and it will preſently ſtanch it.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſixt Medicine following.

The pin in the foot. Bones broken.
The broken pounce. Bones out of ioynt.

FIrst, you shall place the member right if there be either breach or dislocation, then take of *Galbanum*, of white Pitch, and of Turpentine, of each a like quantitie, and melt them together on a soft fire, then plaister-wise spread it vpon a linnen cloth, & so fould it about the sore; then splent it if need require, otherwise only roule it vp with a fine linnen rag, and the remedy will soone be effected, as hath beene often by me and others seene, and proued by experience.

The nature of Red and Fallow Deere.

THough the Deere by a secret instinct of nature & the prouidence of God are their own Physitians, & not needing the helpe of man, yet because they are so seruiceable for the vse of man, I thought it not much impertinent from my discourse to shew their Character or nature. The Hart of all other beasts loueth to heare musicke, and maruaileth at all things that he seeth, and taketh great pleasure to behold them, as hath beene often

seene

ſeene by their gazing at the bowe and arrowes of the Hunter, or at a Carter and the like, they are at mightie enmitie with Serpents, and renew their ſtrength by eating of them, they haue alſo a ſtrange propertie, that if they goe to feed in young ſprings or coppes, they goe againſt the winde, and ſo can tel whether there be any perſon or no: and if any man chance to ſpit or piſſe vpon any ſprig or branch in the coppes, they will finde it out preſently and vtterly abandon that place. Being hunted and ready to be taken by the hounds, they will for their laſt refuge flie to houſes and places of reſort, rather to yeeld to man than to dogs: and as *Plinie* ſaith they can indure to ſwim thirtie miles end-waies: and when they are to paſſe any great riuer, to goe to Rut in ſome Ile or Forreſt, they aſſemble themſelues together in heards, and knowing the ſtrongeſt and beſt ſwimmer, they make him goe formoſt, and then he which commeth the ſecond ſtayeth vp his head vpon the backe of the firſt, and all the reſt, in like manner euen vnto the laſt: the formoſt being weerie the ſecond taketh his place, and he commeth backward: they goe to Rut about the midſt of September, and beare their young

ones

ones eight months : ſometimes they bring two calues at once : their little ones they practiſe and exerciſe to vſe their legs from the very beginning, leading them vp to high rocks, teaching them to leape, run, and flie away, acquainting them with their dens and ſecret places of harbor : the males are horned, and they aboue all other liuing creatures caſt them euery yeare once at a certaine time of the ſpring, and to that purpoſe a little before their mewing they ſeeke out the moſt ſecret corners and moſt out of the way to hide themſelues : when they are Pollards they keepe cloſe hidden as if they were diſarmed : and all this they doe as if they enuied that men ſhould haue good of any thing that they had. Their age may be knowne by their heads, (for euery yeare they haue one more branch then they had the laſt yeare before) vntill they come to ſixe, after which time, they come new euer alike, ſo that their age cannot be diſcerned any more by their head, but their marke is taken by their mouth and teeth : for as they grow in age they haue few or no teeth at all : yet the branches grow out of the root, whereas all the while they were younger they vſed to haue them break forth

and

and ſtanding out at the very forehead. At the firſt when they breake out againe, they be like to the glanduels or kernels of drie skin, that new put forth, then grow they with tender ſtalkes to certaine round and long knots, couered all ouer with a certaine plume-downe like veluet: ſo long as they be deſtitute of their horns,& perceiue their heads naked, they goe forth to releeſe by night, and as they grow bigger and bigger they harden them in the hot Sunne, eſtſoones making proofe of them againſt trees:and when they perceiue they be tough and ſtrong enough, then they goe abroad boldly. The Harts and Hindes may liue an hundred yeares and vpward.

Thus Gentle Reader I haue briefly ended my ſhort Epitome, crauing nothing but this at thy hands, that when thou haſt made triall of theſe my approued remedies and findeſt the profit to redound to thy ſelfe(as many heretofore haue done) praiſe God,and thinke well of me thy friend.

(***)

FINIS.